

THE WAR.

The Sultan Decides to Order a Levy En Masse.

ALARM IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Abdul-Hamed Endeavoring to Conciliate the Greeks.

A TURKISH SUCCESS AT ABAZLI.

Montenegro's Struggle for Life—Shall the Bold Mountaineers Be Crushed?

MUKHTAR PASHA'S CRITICAL POSITION.

Count Schouvaloff's Mission—Egypt and the Route to India.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 14, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent in Constantinople telegraphs that there is great excitement in that city. The Sultan has issued an *irade* which literally inaugurates drafting for military service in its worst form. All Turkish subjects of whatever creed, living within the domains of the empire, are informed that His Majesty may need all males capable of bearing arms to resist the enemy and preserve the Ottoman institutions *a tout prix*. They are therefore called upon to prepare immediately for the field.

THE TURKISH CABINET ALARMED.

The Sultan's Cabinet consider the situation very critical. Affairs in Asia are evidently unsatisfactory, partly because Mukhtar Pasha has failed to make arrangements to let the government know what is being done. An extra military council was held yesterday, at which it was decided to press the war tax and enforce the *irade* for more men and material. The real truth is probably that the heads of the War Department were called together and asked if they could not improve their fighting power. This may be a preliminary to peace, because poor is the best military talent so far shown.

COAXING THE GREEK PATRIARCH.

A significant item is reported from the palace. On Tuesday the Patriarch of the Greeks was invited to visit the Sultan. After lunch it seems a long conversation was held in the private divan, during which the Patriarch promised to use his good offices to dissuade the Greeks from any offensive demonstrations.

THE SULTAN DECORATES THE PATRIARCH.

His Majesty referred to the recent attempts at insurrection, and expressed the opinion that it was evidently the work of bad men of other nationalities. Before the Patriarch left he was decorated with the Order of Osman the First, which was personally conferred by the Sultan.

TURKISH SUCCESS AT ABAZLI.

The HERALD correspondent at Constantinople telegraphed last night that Parnley Pasha gained a most important victory on Sunday last at Abazli, a small village near Soukounn Kaleh. The character of the fight is not mentioned.

A BATTLE RAGING AT KARS.

A telegram dated Constantinople, Wednesday evening, says:—"The Sultan is staying at the Ministry of War, awaiting news from Kars, where a great battle is progressing."

MUKHTAR PASHA'S POSITION CRITICAL.

Mukhtar Pasha is evidently in a most critical position at Erzeroum, and unless the Russians are drawn off by some strategy it seems impossible that the Turkish forces there can avoid a surrender *en masse*.

TURKISH COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

The fortress and town of Van are similarly situated. The great difficulty is that the communications are cut off, as the Russians are guarding every pass and road. Thus intelligence is not to be obtained of what is being done in the different places, such as Van, Erzeroum, Arzetoun and Batoum. Several efforts have been made to restore the telegraph lines, but all have failed.

THE SITUATION AT BATOUM.

A Batoum despatch states that the Russians are pushing the siege works. Reinforcements are greatly needed; without relief the Turkish troops there will be compelled to retire. The Turkish officers are despondent.

TORPEDOES FOR THE BOSPHORUS.

On Tuesday Mastar, general of artillery, went to the mouth of the Bosphorus, and issued instructions to commanders of forts to notify all vessels, whether carrying troops or provisions, and all naval commanders, that a complete network of torpedoes would be placed at once at the entrance of the Black Sea, and that the utmost expedition must be used to get clear of the channel. The torpedo system there will probably be in charge of German officers, many of whom have been employed by the

Ottoman government in constructing them and in perfecting their destructive power.

TURKS AND MONTENEGRINS.

The HERALD correspondent at Cetinje telegraphs that the Turks advanced along the Duga Pass on Tuesday night. The Turkish and Montenegrin armies confronted each other at Dubutshka, but up to eight o'clock yesterday morning the fight had not been renewed.

SHALL MONTENEGRO BE CRUSHED?

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that for some days past an impression has been growing in Russian circles that the Montenegrins are not able to continue to resist the overwhelmingly superior forces of the Turks, and the Austrian government was sounded as to how far it might be disposed to do something to prevent their being crushed.

NICETICS AGAIN.

A special from Vienna, Wednesday, says:—"Suleiman Pasha started yesterday to revictual Nicetia for a year."

A DOUBTFUL REPORT.

An official telegram received in Constantinople dated June 13, says:—"Suleiman Pasha has forced the entrance of the Duga Pass after a sanguinary battle and is advancing on Nicetia. The Montenegrins are in full retreat. Suleiman's junction with two other Turkish corps is expected immediately."

LITTLE HOPE FOR PRINCE MILAN.

Prince Milan has never been a great favorite at the Russian Court, and even among his own subjects many influential men are to be found who dream of a Slavonic kingdom, with the Prince of Montenegro at its head. The weak young Prince of Serbia's ambition to wear a crown evidently has but a faint chance of being gratified. A Vienna correspondent sends the following:—"Just at the moment when Prince Milan has received permission to go to Ploesti information comes that Russia has intimated far more positively than ever before that it is her will that Serbia should keep aloof from the present war, which cannot but lead to the supposition that what finally induced the Czar to accept the visit may be the wish to remove any doubts of Serbia's loyalty that was expected of her."

ROMANIA RISING IN RUSSIAN FAVOR.

The German Prince in Russia Romania has a better prospect than his brother of Serbia. A Paris correspondent says, according to news from Ploesti, Prince Charles, of Romania, has offered the co-operation of the Roumanian army on conditions which seem in principle acceptable to the Russian staff.

THREATENING THE RUSSIAN COMMUNICATIONS.

A despatch from Vienna says:—"A Turkish detachment, which has entered the Russian district of Ahalchik, is threatening Russian communication with Ardashan."

MUKHTAR'S FLYING COLUMNS.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna has a special despatch from Erzeroum which says:—"On the approach of the three flying columns sent by Mukhtar Pasha against the Russian right wing the Russians not only evacuated Olt but Pennek, at the foot of the pass over the Kanly range leading to Ardashan. Both Olt and Pennek were reoccupied by the Turks, who also went in pursuit of the Russians."

WHAT DOES THE RUSSIAN RETREAT MEAN?

A Vienna correspondent, referring to the above despatch, says:—"This information does not come from the immediate scene of operations. It is difficult to form an opinion as to its accuracy. If the Russians really retired beyond Pennek without resistance this would seem to show that there was only a small force there, and that the bulk of the Russian column is still on the Ardashan side of the Kanly range. Possibly, after all, the Russians, before advancing on Erzeroum, will make an effort to bombard and reduce Kars so as to leave their rear quite free."

THE DAY FOR CROSSING THE DANUBE.

A Vienna despatch has the following:—"Certain signs point to Thursday or Friday next as the date for crossing the Danube. Just before that operation takes place it is expected the Czar will issue a manifesto. It is again rumored that Saveloff Pasha has requested the Sultan to intrust him with a peace mission to Ploesti."

ANOTHER VERSION.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* says it has received private intelligence that the Russians intend to cross the Danube on June 23.

"SWAPPING HORSES WHILE CROSSING A STREAM."

Quite a number of changes are being made in the various Turkish commands. It is announced from Constantinople that Moustapha Tewfik Pasha has been appointed commander of Kars.

A NEW COMMANDER FOR BATOUM.

Derwish Pasha has arrived in Constantinople from Salonica, to take command of the Batoum division of the Turkish army.

WAS HE A TURKISH SPY?

A despatch from Berlin says:—"A gentleman calling himself Baron Kraut, a Hessian nobleman, was arrested a few days ago at Ploesti by the Russians, and it is stated that after a short trial the prisoner was shot."

SIGNS OF LIFE IN CRETE.

Some days ago it was announced that the Cretans, despairing of obtaining justice at the hands of the Porte, had determined on another appeal to arms. A Constantinople despatch now states that a vessel which was about to discharge a cargo of 150 barrels of gunpowder at Crete has been captured by Turkish war vessels.

FOREIGNERS IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.

Two of the captains of the Russian torpedo boats recently sunk at the Sulina mouth of the Danube, one an Englishman and the other an American, have been placed on a Turkish vessel at Ismailia and were expected yesterday at Constantinople.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S INSTRUCTIONS.

A letter from St. Petersburg to the Vienna *Politik Correspondent* states that Count Schouvaloff took to St. Petersburg a specification of British interests as contained in Mr. Cress's speech in the British Parliament. Count Schouvaloff's instructions on his return to London empowered him to declare that Russia had no designs against the Suez Canal or Egypt. His instructions restricted him to this declaration.

KARL DERBY'S NOTE TOO CURT.

Nothing is known in St. Petersburg of any semi-official note to Lord Derby. Lord Derby's reply to Prince Gortschakoff's circular has up to the present received no answer, as the Russian Cabinet considers it couched in curt and unusual terms. There is still, however, a possibility that Russia will, on the occasion of the immediately impending passage of the Danube, again set forth her views.

RUSSIA TO RESPECT THE ROUTE TO INDIA.

A despatch to the Russian Telegraphic Agency states that Russia is disposed to respect the route to India, and consequently the neutrality of the Suez Canal and Egypt. The rest depends on military eventualities.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

An Imperial ukase, dated Ploesti, June 7, was promulgated yesterday in St. Petersburg, empowering the Finance Minister to issue a foreign five per cent loan of \$75,000,000. In bonds of \$100 each, payable to bearer, and redeemable by annual drawings, at the rate of one per cent of the nominal capital, for which a special fund will be provided.

NAVIGATION ON THE DANUBE.

PROHIBITION BY THE ROMANIAN AUTHORITIES.—NOTE FROM THE FOREIGN OFFICE TO THE FOREIGN CONSULS IN BUCHAREST.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1877. The Secretary of State has to-day received from our consular agent at Bucharest a copy of the following note, addressed by the Foreign Office of Romania to the foreign consuls in that city:—"You know that the Sublime Porte on the 29th of April proclaimed that the rules concerning the trade of neutrals on the sea cannot apply to the Danube, and that therefore the commander of the military

forces is at liberty to take such measures as he will deem proper for military operations. While regretting the action which, in our opinion, is contrary to free trade on the Danube, consecrated by international instruments, we cannot, however, in view of the state of war which Turkey has forced upon Roumania by the bombardment of our towns and by the seizure of our vessels, and their cargoes, but make use of the right of defence and prevent the providing with victuals of Turkish towns by vessels sailing under neutral flags. I have, therefore, the honor to inform you that navigation is prohibited on the Danube from the village of Gruiu, and that, consequently, the Roumanian government will in no case be responsible for any loss which may be incurred by shippers, shipowners and others on account of the being prevented by the Roumanian military forces from pursuing their voyage on the Danube. The consuls are accordingly requested to inform shippers of their respective nationalities of the danger which might occur by a disregard of the information contained in the above notice."

MORMONISM UNEASY.

DREAD OF THE HERALD'S EXPOSURE AMONG THE SAINTS.—EFFORTS TO INFLUENCE PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—ORGANIZATION FOR RESISTANCE PROCEEDING.—THE GENTILES PROJECTING A MASS MEETING.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SALT LAKE, June 13, 1877.

Mormonism is so shaken in its very bones by the power given to Mr. Howard's elbow at Washington and by the partial intimations of the evidence in his possession in regard to the priesthood that the latter are kept very busy at the Lion House.

SECRET PREPARATIONS.

Several secret meetings have been held there during the past few days, and many apostles and Gentiles are convinced that the organization for future resistance to probable arrests, which has been so much scouted by suborned or ignorant newspapers, is proceeding with greater energy, as well as secrecy, than before. Indeed, an inmate of the Lion House positively asserts this to be the fact.

POSTSTALLING PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

Mormon emissaries are on their way East and West, and Mormon missionaries already established in the East have received instructions to use every means to counteract the effect of the HERALD's revelations. The resort to abuse and attempted assassination having failed is a bureau of correspondence in the Mormon interest is to be established with Eastern journals whose editors can be caught by chaff.

DREAD OF THE HERALD.

So greatly is the HERALD dreaded here that a Mormon remarked yesterday that he would rather fight the devil. A high member of the priesthood states that it is now nip and tuck between Brigham Young and the New York HERALD.

MASS MEETING OF GENTILES.

A mass meeting is talked of to-day by merchants, bankers and others to sustain the HERALD's course and that of District Attorney Howard.

THE COUNSEL OF JOHN D. LEE ON MORMON AFFAIRS.—BRIGHAM YOUNG'S COURSE PRE-ARRANGED—HOW LEE CAME TO BE CONVICTED—BITTER FEELING AMONG THE GENTILES.

San Francisco, June 13, 1877. The Virginia City *Chronicle* publishes an interview on the Mormon question with W. W. Bishop, who defended John D. Lee. Mr. Bishop states that from an intimate personal knowledge of Mormon affairs, if Brigham Young thinks he can stand a trial and get clear there will be no resistance, but if he apprehends conviction he will unquestionably fight. His followers will stand by him to the last man. Higbee, Haight and Stewart can only be taken by the superior force of the United States troops.

IMPOSSIBLE TO CONVICT.

Under the present jury system it is simply impossible to convict in Utah any of the other parties implicated in the Mountain Meadows massacre. Lee was convicted only because District Attorney Howard succeeded in making Young believe that if Lee was convicted Utah would be admitted into the Union as a State.

LEE'S CONVICTION ORDERED.

Young accordingly ordered his conviction, for the good of the Church. District Attorney Howard, he says, is an honest and efficient officer in every respect. The stories about his keeping back a portion of Lee's confession are false. Some parts of the confession were left out to further the ends of justice by an agreement between Howard and Bishop.

FEELING AMONG THE GENTILES.

The feeling among the Gentiles in Utah is very bitter. Those in Salt Lake feel secure, but in the small interior towns much apprehension is felt. Small hostilities begin most of the fighting would be done in those small towns.

YOUNG'S ORDERS.

Young has given orders to his people to close all commercial intercourse with the Gentiles in Southern Utah and Eastern Nevada, but the order has not been strictly obeyed.

REARREST OF A CLERGYMAN.

St. JOHNSBURY, Vt., June 13, 1877. The Rev. E. D. Hopkins was to-day rearrested on five indictments found against him by the Grand Jury. Two of the indictments are for forgery and three for the appropriation of money. It is alleged that part of this prosecution is influenced by parties having a personal spite and interests inimical to the accused.

AMERICAN FRESH MEAT.

WASHINGTON, June 13, 1877. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has received information from Glasgow stating that the importation of American fresh meat into that city has greatly checked the previous steady increase in the slaughter of cattle. Last year 57,921 oxen, 175,069 sheep, 43,015 lambs and 1,741 calves were slaughtered, being a decrease of about 1,500 cattle, 25,000 sheep and 9,000 lambs, as contrasted with 1875.

A REVEREND WIFE POISONER.

CONVICTION OF A PASTOR FOR PROCURING THE DEATH OF HIS WIFE. DIXON, Ill., June 13, 1877. The jury, in the case of Rev. S. H. Moulton, who, for the past ten days has been on trial charged with poisoning his wife, rendered a verdict this morning of guilty, but fixed the penalty at the lowest period of imprisonment allowed by law—fourteen years. McGehee was pastor of the Christian Church at Ashton. His motive for the crime was supposed to be a desire to marry a young lady pastor.

CAR BUILDERS' CONVENTION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13, 1877. At the annual meeting of the Car Building Association, in their sessions of this morning and this evening, the discussions were confined to the practicality of iron cars and train brakes, largely favoring the latter and strongly condemning the former. This afternoon the association visited the Union Screw Works. This evening they adjourned to hold further sessions to-morrow.

THE GRASSHOPPERS.

OMAHA, Neb., June 13, 1877. Professor Cyrus Thomas, of the United States Entomological Commission, accompanied by Professor Aughey, of this State, arrived here to-day, after quite an extensive examination of Nebraska in reference to the grasshoppers. They state that, although there are some in the eastern tier of counties, they are said to be the largest ever in Nebraska, and that the loss will be very small, even in the few counties where they yet remain. Scarcely a damaged field can be seen anywhere in a day's travel.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

HALIFAX, June 13, 1877. Hon. E. H. Kellogg, United States Fishery Commissioner, Mr. Curtis, his Secretary, Hon. Dwight Foster, of Boston and Sir A. T. Galt, arrived here to-night.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, June 13, 1877. The rains have been very general in Alabama, and have been of great good to the crops. Oats are comparatively a failure. The wheat is the best crop ever made. The corn and cotton are clean and doing well.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From All Parts of the World.

DEPOSED GERMAN BISHOPS.

An Appeal for the Oppressed Jews in Roumania.

GRANT AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Revised List of Dinners, Receptions and Amusements.

THE CITY OF BERLIN SALES.

Threatened Trouble Between MacMahon and the Left.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 14, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Berlin states that the Central Committee of the Jewish Alliance have resolved to petition the German government protesting against the oppression of their brethren in Roumania. A similar movement was made some time ago, but it does not seem to have had much effect, probably owing to the influence Prince Charles has enjoyed at the Foreign Office.

ANOTHER BISHOP DEPOSED.

The Ecclesiastical Court of Berlin has deposed the Bishop of Limburg. With this deposition there now remain but four of the twelve Prussian bishops who were originally concerned in the Church conflict. Six in all have been deprived of their livings and dioceses and exiled, and two have died. Bishop Limburg was not considered as a leader in the revolt, but the Court refused to overlook the fact that, in obedience to what he termed higher authority, he preached against the supreme power of the government.

RESIGNATION OF BANCROFT DAVIS.

Mr. Bancroft Davis has resigned his position as American Minister to Germany, and is now making preparations to leave this city (Berlin) early in the autumn.

GENERAL GRANT GONE TO SOUTHAMPTON.

General Grant has now gone on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris, at Southampton, where he will spend three days. He is accompanied by Mrs. Grant and his son Jesse. The municipality of Southampton have formally invited him, but he will not receive the hospitalities of that great seaport in the shape of a lunch and an address of welcome at present. Owing to previous engagements he has had to decline.

A REVISED PROGRAMME.

The latest programme appears to be as follows: Friday morning—Receive the freedom of the city of London.

Friday afternoon—Attend the fete at the Crystal Palace.

Saturday—General and Mrs. Grant dine with the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise at Kensington Palace.

The dining room proper is to be 84 feet by 56 feet, and the ceiling 25 feet from the floor. The water supply will be from the hills beyond. This house is erected upon a farm of 220 acres, and was built by the city of Bath—a farm laid out and improved by an English gentleman named Mackay, who has long been dead. His old farmhouse built somewhat after the style of the Napoleonic House at Malmesbury, is still standing, and will be used probably as the residence of the Superintendent of the House of the future legation left behind him is a lane through the old farm of a mile in length, to the east of the home buildings, lined by shapely male trees of large growth.

Monday evening—Dine at the Reform Club, Lord Granville presiding.

Tuesday—Attend a fete at Alexandra Palace.

Wednesday—Dine with Lord Ripon.

Thursday—Meet the Prince of Wales at a dinner given at the American Embassy.

Friday Morning—He takes up his residence with Consul General Badeau.

Friday Evening—Attends the state performance at the opera and subsequently the Queen's ball given at Buckingham Palace.

LYNNES NOT AT OXFORD.

General Grant was not present at the Oxford commemoration, as was reported by the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The students, while waiting for the recitation of various prize poems and other portions of the programme, have a custom of cheering and hissing the names of public characters. All the papers this morning remark the peculiarly hearty reception evoked by General Grant's name, which was one of the first proposed.

SAFETY OF THE CITY OF BERLIN.

The Iron steamship City of Berlin was sighted on Crookhaven, Ireland, at about six o'clock yesterday morning, being in tow of the National steamer Spain. At eight o'clock on Friday morning she broke her shaft, when about one hundred miles west of Fastnet Light. On Sunday evening she was taken in tow by the Spain and brought here. She left for Liverpool in tow of three powerful steamships. All the passengers are well.

FRANCE'S POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES.

A special despatch from Paris says it is stated the government will declare its readiness to discuss the interpretation to be brought forward by M. Gambetta at the reopening of the Chamber. The Left, however, have decided that republican Senators shall abstain from voting on the question of dissolution, so as to leave the entire responsibility to the Right and the government.

THE LEFT FULLY ORGANIZED.

Relative to the report that the government mean to prevent the plenary meeting of the sections of the Left before the reassembling of the Chambers, it is stated that M. Gambetta has relinquished the idea of calling such a meeting, the Left being sufficiently agreed upon a line of action to dispense with preliminary discussion.

HARD ON THE STUDENTS.

The Minister of Instruction has decided that any student participating in a political manifestation shall be immediately expelled from college.

PEKING THE POPE'S PULSE.

The *Times* Home special reports that a percentage of high position is directly connected with the Holy See how it would look upon a Bonapartist movement in France. On its reply a more or less energetic system of agitation would depend, but the Vatican has made no sign.

WILL APPEAL.

It is said Mr. Bonnet and Duverrier will appeal against their sentences. SPAIN AND HER REPUBLICAN AGITATIONS. A despatch from Bilbao, Spain, under date of yesterday, says the government have released the persons who were recently arrested, provincial deputations being security for their good behavior. Several republicans have been arrested in different parts of Guipuzcoa.

LIBERAL TRIUMPH IN HOLLAND.

A despatch from Amsterdam says the biennial election of half of the members of the Second Dutch Chamber, to replace those retiring by rotation, has resulted in the return of all liberals.

A PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

A telegram from Malta says:—"Accounts from Tripoli and Barbary state that an area of a hundred miles has been devastated by locusts. The crops are entirely

destroyed and famine is believed to be imminent. Severe distress already prevails."

THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY.

An extraordinary meeting of the Direct United States Cable Company will be held on Tuesday, the 26th of June, when resolutions winding up the company, &c., will be presented. If the resolutions are adopted they will be confirmed at a second extraordinary meeting.

DOE TURNS IN LONDON.

The Emperor and Empress of Brazil have arrived back in London.

THE INTERNATIONAL COTTON CONVENTION.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool has decided to give a banquet to the delegates to the International Cotton Convention, which meets in Liverpool July 11.

MINERS RETURNED TO WORK.

Nearly all the miners in the Northumberland collieries resumed work yesterday.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER RANGER.

The United States steamer Ranger has arrived at Port Said, on her way to join the Asiatic squadron.

DEATH OF LUDWIG III., GRAND DUKE OF HESSE DARMSTADT.

A despatch from Darmstadt announces the death of Ludwig III., Grand Duke of Hesse Darmstadt.

CUBA.

THE INTERNATIONAL PORTAL TREATY TO BE PUT IN FORCE.